The Great Assignee Fur Sale of \$25,000 Worth of High=Class Furs At 25c. to 40c. on the Dollar.

Even vesterday's rain did not damoen the ardor or lessen the enthusiasm of the wise women who appreciate the opportunity of securing the finest furs at prices of cloth garments. The clite of this city have attended this sale and eagerly bought. The goods were made up for the finest trade; thus those with the most advanced fur ideas will not be disappointed. It seems a pity to so sacrifice such sumptuous fur beauty-but "necessity knows no law" -the assignee's orders are to sell, no matter what the loss. His orders are law and we must obey them. He orders us to sell-

\$85 to \$100 Pieces for \$40. \$75 to \$80 Pieces for \$35. \$65 to \$70 Pieces for \$28. \$60 to \$65 Pieces for \$20. \$50 to \$55 Pieces for \$15. \$40 to \$45 Pieces for \$12.

Stone Marten Fur Scarfs, \$10; worth up to \$25. Persian Lamb Muffs, \$5; worth up to \$15. Electric Seal Muffs, \$2.75; worth \$6 to \$8. Japanese Fox Muffs, \$3; worth \$7 to \$10. Mink Fur Scarfs, \$2.50; worth \$5.50 to \$7.50. French Fur Collarettes, \$1.50; worth \$4.50 and \$5.

The choicest Alaska and Electric Seals, Persian Lamb Furs, Lynx, Minx, Marten, Electric Crown Sables, Stone Martens and Beaver Furs are represented. The newest ideas and best styles in Coats, Capes, Neckpieces, Tab Wraps, Fancy Storm Collars, Col-

With the last shipment from the assignee, we received a lot of

Winter Sealskin Plush Capes.

These are made and dyed in the same color and finish of real scalskin; are closely woven and scheeted stock and every garment guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. They are cut in desirable length, silk lined and well intellined; embredered with black braid and jetted all over; also trimmed with marten and Thibet fur on fronts, collar

\$5.50 and \$6.00.

DAVID F. MANN.

The Assignee's Representative,

Inter-OceanBldg., 512 9th St., near 🗗

1t Open Saturday Night Till 10:30.

Suffering Feet

Cured.

GENTLEMEN: For years I have suffered from tender, burning feet, but since I have been wearing your "Ventilated Cushion Shocs" I can walk all day with ease and comfort. The ventilation of the shoc keeps my feet dry and healthy, while the clustic air cashion is extremely comfortable, either walking or standing.

John Lorigan, Agt. in D. C., . 409 7TH ST. N.W., Bet. D and E.

Summer Leavings!

C. AUERBACH, 7 & H.

"CHOCOLATE SATURDAY."

of Lock Haven, Pa. was the lowest bidder for the bulk of the printing paper, and the American Writing Paper Company of Springfield, Mass., offered to furnish most of the writing and fancy papers at the smallest prices.

Marine Orders. Second Lieut, R. P. Williams, U. S. M. C.

has been ordered from the marine barracks,

navy yard, Boston, to the marine barracks,

Second Lieut, F. M. Eslick, U. S. M. C.

from the marine barracks, Washington, to the marine barracks, Norfolk, for instruc-

Second Lieut. Macker Babb, to this city

Commander Colwell Ordered Home.

Lieutenant Commander J. C. Colwell has

been detached from duty as naval attache

of the United States embassy in London and ordered to his home, where he will

League Island.

Thillies.

Yours truly, CHRIS NANDER, 909 7th st.

64 Fine Sweaters and

Striped Jerseys, that sold

at \$2 and \$2.50, to go at

98c.

Chocolate

A WELL-KNOWN



Bear Lithia,

A Table Luxury is Sparkling

HIA WATER.

It is found in the best homes, clubs and hotels. Test solicited free of charge at our depot.

Bear Lithia Water Co.,

1423 F Street N. W. Telephone 58.

OD POISON. Have You Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Cleers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write 1688, COOK REMEDY CO., MASONE TEMPLE, CHICAGO, H.L.,
For proofs of cures, Capital, 2500,000. We sollelt
the most obstitute cases. We have cured the
worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free,
de19-1m*14

66Cu=ti=lip=tol99

Nothing else quite so good to cure your hands and lips when they're "chapped." It's soothing and heal-ing quickly makes the skin soft and smooth. Only 15c. bottle. EF "Phosphatic Emission," 50c. pint,

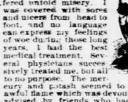
Evans' Drug Store, Wholesale and

Sacrificed to Blood Poison.

Those who have never had Blood Poison can not know what a desperate condition it can produce. This terrible disease which the doctors are totally unable to cure, is communicated from one generation to another, inflicting its taint upon countless innocent ones.

taint upon countless innocent ones.

Some years ago I was inoculated with polson by a rurse who infected my babe with blood taint. The little one was unequal to the ctruggle, and its life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I suffered untold misery. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and no language can express my feelings of woe during those long years. I had the best medical treatment. Several physicians success.



Of the many blood remedies, S. S. S. is the only one which can reach deepseated, violent cases. It never fails to cure perfectly and permanently the most desperate cases which are beyond

S.S.S. For Blood

blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury potash, or other mineral.

Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

OUR CHINESE TRADE HAWAIIAN LABOR CONDITIONS

Increase From 1.14 to 8.19 Per Cent in Thirty Years.

FIGURES IN LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS

An Apparent Big Balance Against the Empire.

THE STATISTICS ANALYZED

The latest official report upon the foreign commerce of China, showing imports and exports by countries and articles and the growth of commerce during a term of years, which has been received by the treasury bureau of statistics, presents much information especially interesting to

the public at the present moment.
It shows that the imports into China, which in 1868 were 64.943,000 Haikwan taels, in 1878 73,188,000 taels and in 1888 126,527,-000 taels, were in 1898 209,579,000 Haikwan taels; while the exports from China, which in 1868 were 61.825,000 Haikwan taels, in in 1898 159,037,000 Halkwan taels. The imports from the united States, which in 1868 were 742,000 Haikwan taels, had grown to 312 in 1898, while the exports to the United States, which in 1868 were 5,891,000 Haikwan taels, were in 1878 6,576,000, in 1888 8,963,000 and in 1898 11,987,000 Haikwan taels.

Apparent Big Balance Against China. Discussing the foreign trade of China, the

report says:
"So much foreign capital has been lately nvested in China that the condition of the external trade of the country, as an index to the national resources, is watched with a certain anxiety. It is observed that in every year the value of the imports has ex-ceeded that of exports, and for the period 1886-98 the excess of imports over exports is 437,027,679 Halkwan taels, an annual average of about 34,000,000 taels. These fig-

is 437.027,679 Halkwan taels, an annual average of about 34,000,000 taels. These figures have given rise in some quarters to the strange belief that China is being gradually denuded of silver to pay for the balance, and it has even been gravely stated that the country is approaching bank-ruptey. It is pointed out that China has not only to pay for her imports, but has also to find funds to meet remittances abroad for the service of loans, for the purchase of war material, and for the support of legations, etc.

"The depressing picture thus presented to the imagination has a tendency to destroy credit and prevents many people from investing in China's securities, and it may be well to show that, as far as can be ascertained, the position is one that need cause no anxlety. It must be explained that the figures of imports and exports represent the value of goods on the Chinese markets; that is to say, in the case of imports, the value after they have paid duty to the government and a profit to the Chinese buyer; and in the case of exports, the value on the market before they have been sold to the foreign buyer and paid export duty. The figures for 1898, reduced to the value of imports at the moment of shipment, the moment when a balance may be fairly struck, show, instead of an excess of imports amounting to 50.542,000 Haikwan taels, an excess of only 7,321,000 taels.

"But we must also take into account the value of gold exported (gold in China being simply a commodity), amounting to 7,703,-843 Haikwan taels, and the value of th tea sent to Siberia and Russia via the Han river, valued at 1,372,000 taels, and thus we have an excess of exports over imports of 1.754,798 Hawaiian taels.

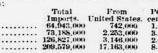
1.754.798 Hawaiian taels.

"Further, it must be remembered that the figures which come under the cognizance of the customs do not represent the whole of China's foreign trade. There is a junk traffic to Corea and the south of which we have no statistics, but which is certainly profitable, and a considerable trade with Mongolia and Thibet. The large income derived from the expenditure of foreign vessels for provisions and other necessaries must not be forgetten, and the sums which are remitted or brought back by emigrants must not be forgetten, and the sums which are remitted or brought back by emigrants probably reach a total which would be surprising were figures available, it having been stated apparently upon good authority that the remittances from California alone amount to ten or twelve millions of gold dollars annually. In the absence of definite information the above considerations can only be put forward as presumptive evidence that the nation is well able to pay its way; but the proof is to be found in the fact that the government remittance o Europe for the service of loans, amount ing during 180s to rearly 18,000,000 tacks, are made through foreign banks by the medium of bills of exchange against exports.

"So far from silver being exported abroad. "So far from silver being exported abroad, there was a net import during the year of 4.722,025 Haikwan taels, and information from all parts of the country points to no scarcity of silver, while the general course of silver prices indicates that the metal is plentiful. It may be confidently asserted that China meats the whole of headslike. hat China meets the whole of her obligaions without any depletion of her currenc tions without any depletion of her currency and that the Chirese buy no imports ex-cept such as can be obtained in exchange for exports. No doubt the government is hard pressed for funds, but the country grows wealthler every year."

Bon Bons. Trade With This Country.

Defines and most delicious Caracas Checolate Hon Bons, Nonget, Vanilia, Marshmallow, Caramel, Strawberry, Apricot Jelly, Orange, Nut-stick, Peppermint, Modasses Cocoa, Nut Cream, Walnut, Pecan, Wintergreen, St. Nicholas, Pistachlo, Punch, Date, flavors that fairly tantalize the palate, Saturday on y 25c. lb. The following table, taken from the official reports of the Chinese government, shows the total imports into China and the amount from the United States at decennial periods since 1868, stated in Haikway taels, the value of the tael being in 1868 \$1.55, in 1878 \$1.37, in 1888 \$1.15, and in 1898



Want to Have Unanimity. afternoon in hope of reaching a concluslon, but so many legal questions were discussed that a final result was not reached nor was any vote taken indicating the standing of the committee. A member of the committee is authority for the statement that the delay is due mainly to a desire to secure unanimity, and to avoid if possible two reports. The members are practically agreed on the facts involved. The differences relate to the manner of excluding Mr. Roberts.

To Authorize an Invitation

Mr. Cullom has introduced in the Senate bill to authorize the President of the United States to invite the international congress of navigation to hold its ninth session in this city. The President is authorized to extend this invitation to the inernational congress of navigation at its eighth session, to be held in Paris July, 1900. The bill provides that a part of the Congressional Library building be used for the meetings of the congress, and \$25,000 is appropriated to meet expenses incurred by the United States government in connection with this meeting.

An Interesting Report by Secretary Wray Tarlor.

tions-Relative Privileges of Free and Contract Workingmen.

The special agent of the United States at Honolulu, Mr. Sewell, sends, under date of December 6, a copy of a report on the conditions of labor in Hawaii by the secretary of the bureau of immigration, Mr. Wray Taylor, the purpose of which is to attempt to trace an outline and fill in just enough detail to give a correct view and intelligent idea of Hawaiian labor conditions without trenching broadly on ground already covered by reports and exhaustive schedules and tables.

The ordinary manual work on a plantation is performed by unskilled labor, which may be divided into two classes-contract

may be divided into two classes—contract and free.

Contract labor, consisting of Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Italian, Hungarian, Hawaiian and others, is held under con-tract for three years when coming direct from foreign countries under agreement, and for the same or a shorter period when contracting after a previous sojourn in this country.

country.

Free labor, consisting of the same nationalities, is employed by the day or month, without contract, and has come into the country as free labor or has fulfilled a previous three-year contract and is then free to work where employment may be obtained.

tained. This free labor contingent is a fluctuating and uncertain quantity—here today and there tomorrow—working at will, and seeking the places where most favorable conditions and highest wages are in vogue. The laborers receive higher pay than contract men, but may be discharged at a moment's notice, and the plantation owes them nothing but shelter and wages for work done.

nothing but shelter and wages for work done.

The contract man occupies quite a different position with reference to his employer. He is assured of steady work at a fixed sum per month. He can claim and receive not only unfurnished lodging for himself and family, but fuel, water, taxes paid, medical attendance and certain other privileges, and for this he must work, when able, a certain fixed time per day, and a certain number of days per month, wherever it pleases the employer, and fulfill in other respects the terms of his contract.

When contract laborers are needed from abroad application is made to the government for permission to import laborers of abroad application is made to the govern-ment for permission to import laborers of the desired nationality. If permission is granted the order to recruit them is given to immigration companies, authorized by law, who employ recruiting agents in the localities whence the men are to be drawn. These companies are then responsible for the delivery of the required number of men to the final employer.

Immigration From Europe. In obtaining European labor the planters have the benefit of the authority, forms and official connection of the board of immigration; and, while all expenses are met by the planters in the first instance, afterward a sum, not to exceed \$130 for each family, is paid by the government to cover recruiting expenses and passage of women and children accompanying the immigrants. In this case the immigrant contracts with the board of immigration and signs his agreement before the Hawaiian consul at agreement before the Hawaiian consul at the port of departure in his own country. In this case, also, steerage passage, food and medical attendance are furnished free to his destination, and oftentimes a money advance is given, this to be repaid in small monthly installments. The board of immigration assigns these laborers to their several employers, and they are at no expense until they reach their field of labor.

The only other laborers now imported are Japanese. The companies supplying these are chartered by the Japanese government, and have their principal offices in Japan. They are under leavy bonds and are compelled to submit all arrangements to the governor of the district in which the agency is located, and he is held responsible by the

governor of the district in which the agency is located, and he is held responsible by the general government.

Lodgings on the Plantation. The quarters furnished by the plantation are grouped together in camps, located with eference to convenience to work, and for the most part with regard to drainage and sanitary conditions.

The kind of building varies with the class

The kind of building varies with the class of labor. European labor has for a family, or for two single men, two rooms in a four-room cottage. Chinese, being single men, are housed in barracks with from six to forty men in a room. Single Japanese are often provided for in the same way; sometimes, however, only two occupying the same room. Married Japanese are furnished with a small room for each family. These houses are rough frame buildings, shingle or iron roofed, with six-foot-wide covered porches extending their whole shingle or iron roofed, with six-foot-wide covered porches extending their whole length. All laiely erected buildings are well raised from the ground. Most have walls eight to ten feet high from floor to roof plate. The height of ridgepole above this is from four to six feet. Beneath the roof there is no ceiling, and when divided into rooms these are all open at the top, with a clear space above from end to end of the building. Cottages have partitions reaching building. Cottages have partitions reaching he roof. All walls are whitewashed. Often he space between the rafters above the roof plate is left open for ventilation.

These quarters furnish only a shelter and place of rest. Nothing more is attempted. a place of rest. Nothing more is attempted. In barracks where many single men are collected a platform six to eight feet wide and ralsed two feet above the floor runs the length of the building, and each man has about three feet in width of space for himself to sleep on. The floor space is common property. Again, tiers of shelves three feet wide along the sides of the room, sometimes three or four tiers high, with some slight, low partitions, give about three by

times three or four ters high, with some slight, low partitions, give about three by six feet for a man.

Many plantations provide central cook houses, with or without ovens, and large caldrons. Some furnish dining rooms with ables and benches.
Oriental labor demands, as a necessity,

about the mill they are occupied in feeding the cane carrier and furnaces, tending any of the mill machinery, handling sugar, load

ing cars, etc.

From the contract labor class the carpenter, blacksmith, engineers and sugar boilers select their assistants, and these, as they learn and become competent, obtain higher wages, and often command from \$30 to \$60 per month. When the profit-sharing system is in

practice contract men, if deserving, are allowed to take these special contracts, and have made from \$25 to \$35 per month. In a few places men have been allowed to take small pieces of land and cultivate them at their leisure. In order to do this they are compelled to work early and late. Sunday:

compelled to work early and late. Sundays and holidays, and the mill buys the cane at a fixed rate per pound.

Between one-third and one-half of the women work in the field and about the mill at the lighter kinds of labor. There is no compulsion. They have many ways of earning money in the camp. After attending to their household duties, which are few and simple, they find time to wash, cook and sew for others. In these ways the woman often can earn more than her husband.

Many of the laborers save quite large

Palais Royal,

(A. Lisner.)

Optical Goods.

A new department, first floor balcony, in charge of Mr. A. H. Wells, the well-known scientific and nechanical optician, lete of Philadelphia.

Eyes Examined Free.

The privacy and arrangement of this balcony parlor help to assure every facility for the proper adjustment of glasses.

1900 Calendars. Best productions of E. P. Dutton & Co. and the Art Lithographic Co. of New York. Thousands of them.

the makers' entire surplus produc-



G Street.

(Corner 11th).

Manicure Parlor. In charge of Madam Lillian H, de Dockenderff, late pupil of Dr. Parker Pray, and now rated tite

Treatment only 30c.

Treatment by Madam Dockendorff in person giving the positive assurance of every satisfaction. Ladles, 30c.; gentlemen, 50c. Daily, 8 a.m. is

Some Were 50c. To choose from are the Fancy

Drop Calendars, Turn-over Calendars and indescribably attractive Novelty Calendars sold until now at 25c and 5o. Choice for 5c.

Lord and Taylor's Surplus 1899 Hosiery.

L. & T.—Most famous as the importers of "Onyx" Black Hosiery. Only less famous as the importers of Fancy French, German and English Hosiery. The Palais Royal being the first to introduce "Onyx" Hose to Washington is annually given the privilege by Messrs. Lord & Taylor of distributing the surplus stock, samples, etc. This year the grand total is 11,352 pairs, consisting of Silk, Lisle, Cashmere, Wool and Cotton Hose, in black and all the fancy effects of the year, in three grand lots:

19c

29c

49c

(Some worth 39c.) (Some worth 68c.) (Some worth \$1.25.3



Sunday Neckwear and New Pulley Belts.

The very latest is the one-inchwide Silk and Satin Ties, with tassel ends, to wear around stock collar, crossed in front and pinned. They come in black, plain colors, variegated stripes and fleur de lis effects. Sold in Ribbon Dept. Price, 25c.

white and attractive va-riety of colors. Half price-\$1 value, at only

50c is a price surprise for the new Satin Stocks, with large chiffon bow, Black, white and attractive variety of colors. Half will be appreciated as



The newly patented Belt, that is self-adjusting and long-waisted. Can be let out and pulled in at will of wearer. Please credit the Palais Royal with being first to bring you this ideal belt. Inquire in Ribbon

19c instead of 25-for latest style Plain and Itated Vells -a special price for to-Dept. And see the new Washable Chiffon Vells.

29c ounce, as usual, for the "Mart-borough" Perfumes, And note-for tomorow a dainty Atomicer given with each onner of the performe, free of extra



\$1.50 for Perrin's Best \$2 Gloves.

Ladies' Best-of-best Glace Kid Gloves, with three pearl clasps. All sizes in the new Reds, Modes, Tans, Pearl and White. Fitted by ex-

\$\$\tilde{L}\tilde{O}\tilde{O}\tilde{S}\$ pair for Ladies' Best "Trefousse" Kid Gloves, with latest style spear points and pique stitching...\$2 for Fownes' Famous "La Tosca," the best Gloves in the world...\$1.50 for the dainty Sunday Glove—the 2-clasp Fique-stitched Sudde Kid Glove.... And \$1.50 for the "Paluis Royal," with twenty-two years of stainless reputation.

44c for Jewelry Worth Up to \$3 Piece.

Our Importers' Sample Pieces. Some not worth more than 50c-many more worth \$1—only a few worth \$3. Choice for 44c. € In the lot are long Chains of Jewels and Beads, Watch Chains of rolled gold, Brooches, Hat Plns, Scarf Pins, Shirt Studs, Waist Sets and Colonial Gold Photo Frances, etc.

Millinery Dept.

New Violets, Ostrich Feather

Boas and Children's Tam

11c, gradually rising to \$1.75, bunch ties, Wholesale quanti-ties, Wholesale prices to milliners. Inquire on second floor, Millinery Department.

O'Shanter Hats.

Umbrellas, Etc.

Military Cape Mackintoshes and Colored Silk Umbrellas that are bargains.

\$2.19 for the Umbrellas in blue, vio-let, brown, red and black silks, Dresden and fancy handles for ladies. Horn and wood handles for men. \$3.98 for Ladies' and \$2.69 for Misses' Mackintoshes, with detachable plaid-lined cape. Tailor finished-velvet collar, etc.

A Delicious Breakfast Food.

\$7.50 for best of \$10 Ostrich Feather Bons, 45 inches long....25c for Children's 50c to \$1.75 Tam Hats.

"Mother's Crushed Oats."

No "Oats" Sold Here. -Hot daily, for the Palais Royal patrons. Demonstration in charge of Mrs. Whiteside. Note the

method of cooking and the exquisite china on which the oats are served you Palais Royal, A. Lisner, G & 11th Sts.

amounts of money during the term of their alarm and summon the camp. The motley THE TELEPHONE GIRL'S EAR. \$100 to \$300 money saved. Some even are amounts, and this redited with larger amounts, and this neans a great deal to them in their own means a great deal to the in the secondary. It is the reverse with others; they have not a cent, are always in debt, and when they wish to return home they have to borrow their passage money from

Wages of the Laborers. Wages vary according to supply of labor and in many instances are governed by th price of sugar. The contract price is now opean laborers. Old contracts call for only \$12.50 for oriental; but in most cases a \$12.50 for oriental; but in most cases a \$2.50 bonus is given to these latter, conditioned on good behavior. Women receive \$7.50 to \$10 per month. Only actual time spent in labor is paid for, A man receives no pay for enforced idleness, whether caused by sickness or anything else. A plantation official called a timekeeper keeps strict account of working time and the trict account of working time and th strict account of working time and the pay roll is made out from his report.

Generally the wages are paid on a fixed and convenient day between the 3d and 15th of every menth, for the previous calendar month. The individual presents his identifying tag and receives the amount that is to the credit of that number.

Expressing constraint is not allowed and

Force, in constraint, is not alles fast giving place to other method withdrawal of privileges, and recourse legal fines and imprisonment are the

ter. Here the law compeis. At nome, need held the whip. They expected to work when they came; but the comparison with free men makes compulsion seem a hardship. Generally they are contented. The sewing machine is common in every camp. The tailoress piles her trade. The petty storekeeper, with his room neatly filled with goods, drives his bargains with his countrymen. All day long the simple laundering is in progress. The mother works with her babe near at hand, while the olderchildren are at school. The happy chatter of women's tongues does not evidence discontent. There is food enough and a place to eat and sleep and live in, equal in comfort to that they have left behind. Conveniences are multiplying. The laborer returns to his home in the evening, and every repression is relaxed. Sunday is a day for rest in most cases. The barber is in demand. Clean clothes are donned, and the pipe and cigarette lend solace. No one would dream of hardship to look in their faces. (Parenthetically, I may remark that a labor camp is no place for a sick person). For amusements there are Wrestling matches, peculiar dramatic entertainments, and gambling games with all sorts of counters.

"But let some real or fancied grievance held the whip. They expected to work

of counters.
"But let some real or fancied grievance break the monotony, and the scene changes. A tin pan is beaten noisily to

crowd gathers, generally at night. The leaders harangue their followers, and the mob, most of them ignorant of the real cause, rush off to demand redress or punish the offender the offender

Cause of Desertion. "The grievance is generally an assault by

the overseer upon some laborer, a fine con-sidered unjust, a compulsion used to obtain unwilling work, or a privilege withdrawn. The grievance is to the individual, and the crowd make it their own. It is not gena little tact smooths out everything, and the even flow of events is again attained.
"The question may be asked. Why, if they are contented, do they desert? There are several reasons. Natural causes may render the work disagreeable and burdensome, as rain, cold, mud and overgrowth of weeds. A severe overseer will render all weeds. A severe overseer will render all discontented, and the boldest will desert. Accumulated debt is a prolific cause; pure laziness is another. The prospect of getting better wages and the allurement of being with friends entice many away from their contract master.

extreme degree. A Japanese will live on from \$4 to \$6 per month; a Chinaman, from \$9 to \$11 per month; and a European, \$11 to \$13. The latter only is likely to be ascompiled by Mr. Taylor, showing the

aw. "Thirty minutes, madam," replied the elerk suavely.
"Will I have time to go out and buy omething?"
"That will depend upon circumstances,

madam."
"I just want to go across-the street."
"Where is your money?"
This was a queer question to ask, and the lady rather resented it.
"In my pocket, of course," she answered somewhat testily.
"Then you have scarcely time, madam," said the clerk with gravity, and the lady flirted herself away from the window in a dudgeon.

Some very extraordinary carvings are to be found at Thomboo, on the Irawaddy, where they are cut out of the face of a high cliff rising directly from the river bank, and are of great size. They consist of a succession of rudely formed niches, in appearance something like the catacombs of Rome, and these are full of large and small images of Buddha, who is represented in several positions. On the summit of the several positions. On the summit of the cliff is a pagoda of great sanctity, which is visited every year by large numbers of pil-

She Astonishes a Chicago Citizen by Her Memory for Voices.

Children's Dept.

bearer to Tea Set of 21 pieces.

\$3.48 for Children's \$5 All-wood Coth Cours, lined and interlined. Some with circular capes, trimmed with brild and ribbons. Unity \$2.98 for the Lit-tle Boys' \$3.98 All-wood Kill Suits.

\$2.98 for \$3.50 to \$5 Imported Poke Bonnets. Large size and on-usually attractive. Only 59c for usual \$1

This coupon and 6c entitles

From the Western Electricism There is a man in Chicago who relates a curious experience. Some time ago he had occasion to talk to a business acquaintance over the telephone. He called up the central office and asked for his friend's number. In a moment there came back to his ear in a soft feminine voice the familiar

murmur: "Line's busy now; please call The man at the telephone was really anx-The man at the telephone was really anxious to communicate with his friend, who was a valued customer, without loss of time. Accordingly he called up the operator again in two or three minutes, with the same unsatisfactory result. This procedure was repeated several times, the girl invariably protesting in calm, even tones that the desired connection could not be obtained. From growing irritation the impatient man at the instrument passed to a complete, though momentary, loss of his temper, and he soundly berated the girl at the switchboard for what he thought was simply careless inattention to her duties. The

girl returned a soft answer in a few words, and thus the brief dialogue terminated. This was a very ordinary incident, but the sequel, as told by the narrator of the story, sequel, as told by the narrator of the story, was surprising. "About a week after my colloquy with the telephone girl." he said, in continuing his veracious relation, "I had occasion to take an elevated railway train, and stopped for half a minute to exchange a word with the ticket seller, with whom I have a slight acquaintance. It was only a word, however, for there was a young woman behind me awaiting her turn to pass through, and so I hurried out to the plat, form and into the train.

through, and so I hurried out to the plat; form and into the train.

"The girl behind me entered the same car and took a seat across the aisle from me. I noticed that she was prepossessing in appearance and neatly dressed, but as I have a grown up family of my own and have passed the age of youthful follies, my glance toward her was merely one of casual benevolence. A moment later, however, I was conscious that she was regarding me intently. She was evidently reassured by my mature and unassuming exterior, for, to my astonishment, she quickly arose and took the vacant seat beside me. Before I could imagine what was up, she began to speak."

'Please pardon me for my presumption.' she said, but are you not the g who had some difficulty in getting

Ninety-nine-double-nine on the telephone last week?

"I was completely mystified, but I remembered the number very well, and I said I was the man.

"'Well,' she said, 'I was the girl at the central office. I remember you by your voice.'

"You may imagine my surprise. Of course, I was profuse in apologies when I recovered myself a bit. The young woman, evidently regarding me as a trustworthy, fatherly sort of a person, then proceeded to tell me a great many things I had not known about the ardnons duties, strict discipline and perplexities of a telephone girl. She spoke with dignity and self-possession, and her earnest, ladylike manner made me doubly ashamed of my trivial impatience. But before I could again express my regret the train had reached her station, and she was gone. I am still wondering, however, at her wonderful ear memory. She had heard my volce but for an instant at the ticket seller's window, and yet she remembered it from among the thousands of others that come to her over the wire." "You may imagine my surprise.

One Grand Rush. rom the Chicago Record.

Luke Warme-"They say time passes rapidly in gay Paree." Mack O'Rell-"Yes, they even use quick and in the hourglasses."

At Both Stores, 921 F street. o legal fines and imprisonment are the neans used. Rewards for good behavior A New Sick Bay Cot. Surgeon General Van Reypen has just re paid. The staple article of diet is rice. Chinese add pork or vegetables, and certain Chinese dried, ralted and otherwise preserved food. Working Hours. Gov. Brady of Alaska and a delegation from Cape Nome were before the House arned from a visit of inspection to New-The number of hours is settled in the contract, being usually ten hours in the oort News, where he witnessed the work number October 31, 1899, says Mr. Hay-weod, was 35,987. Of this number, 20,641 were under contract and 15,346 day labor-ers. Japanese number 25,654; Chinese, 5,-939; Portuguese, 2,153; Hawalians, 1,326, committee on public lands Wednesday. The ngs of the new sick bay cot. This cot was field and twelve in the factory. mported from their own country, are in favor with them, and tea in governor spoke on general conditions in imported from their own country. Ducks are in favor with them, and tea in quantity is a never-failing beverage. Japanese add beans in various forms, sauces, vegetables, &c., imported from their own country. Beef, milk and wheat bread they soon learn to eat and become partial to. Tea is the principal drink. European laborers do not fare differently from those in their own country. The day begins at an hour varying with developed from ideas suggested by Dr. the season, taking advantage of the light in Streets, who was in charge of the hospital sion of the general land laws to the territhe season, taking available to the light the early morning. A rising bell or whistle wakes the men at, say, 4:30 a.m. At 5:30 they are ready to proceed to the field, and at 6 o'clock the work day commences. From 11:30 to 12 noon there is an intermission for lunch in the field; then they work till ship Solace, and by its use sick and woundory. Members of the Cape Nome delega-As to sex and age, the total is thus livided: Men, 33,201; women, 2,534; minors, ed sailors may be conveyed from their shir tion pointed out the peculiar land condito another ship, or ashore, without suffertions in the new gold country. In some ing the pains incident to a change of bed cases pipes are run down half a mile out Of skilled laborers there were 465 Ameriding. The model worked admirably, and from shore and the rich sand brought up, cens, 219 Hawaiians, 252 British, 218 Ger-mans, 305 Portuguese, 71 Scandinavlans, 16 Surgeon General Van Reypen has recom-mended that these cots be placed on the new battle ships Kentucky and Kearsarge, now fitting out for sea. making it likely that the land laws will have to be made to apply to water privileges. The committee took no action except on private bills, but the discussion indicated that Chairman Lacey's bill extending the land laws to Alaska would be favorably reported later. The Kind of Employment. Austrians, 416 Japanese, 94 Chinese, 23 other nationalities. Total, 2,019. relieved by the night shift at 6 p.m. Over-time is paid for at a contract rate. In some Contract laborers are expected to do agricultural and mill work. The former comcases time is counted from the time of de parture for the field. prises clearing land, cutting wood and One of Those Dress Pockets. Bids for Government Stationery. brush, grubbing out roots, moving rocks From the Detroit Free Press. Actual Conditions. The joint committee on printing of the and brush, teaming and plowing, care of She was quite a well-dressed woman Mr. Taylor says: "Now, what are the hardships? The Senate and House yesterday afternoon horses, ditching, hoeing, irrigating, fertilwaiting for the 10 o'clock train, and it was pened bids for supplying the government izing, planting, stripping and cutting cane main one is compulsory work under a masthen 9:30. "How long will it be until that 10 o'clock with printing, writing and other papers for the next fiscal year. The number of bid-The Roberts investigating committee held loading and unloading cane cars, and any ter. Here the law compels. At home, need other necessary farming operations. In and a protracted executive session vesterday rain goes?" she asked at the ticket winders were but thirty, against forty-six last year, and the prices for paper were higher. The New York and Pennsylvania Company